

Fiscaal's Kantoor, den 21sten April 1826.

DE ondergetoekende als daartoe door den Welgedelen Achtbaren Raad behoorlyk gekwalificeerd, doet by deze alle Broodbakkers te kennen geven, en ordonneren, dat de Brooden voor de volgende week te bakken het gewigt moeten houden 18 oncen voor een Reaal; kunnende de Fransche Brooden een once miuder wegen.

Op pene als by publicatie dd. 16den Maart 1824 gestatueerd is.

Per order van den Raad Fiscaal,
WM. HK. GORSIRA, Tweede Klerk.

Secretary van den Raad van Politie,
den 21sten April 1826.

DE Commissie uit den Ed. Achth. Raad van Politie dezes Eilands, tot het aanhooren der bezwaren van alle belastingehoudigen of andere personen die enige regten of gelden hoe ook genaamd aan de Koloniale Kas verschuldigd zyn, zal tot dat einde derzever Ordinaire Zitting welke op voorleden Woensdag heeft plaats gehad hervatten op aanstaanden Dingsdag den 25sten dezer des middags van een tot twee uren in de Raad Zaal op het Gouvernements Huis binnen het Fort Amsterdam. De Secretaris van den Raad voormeld,
W. PRINCE.

Den 21sten April 1826.
ADVERTENTIE.

EN Party Rekeeningen ten laste van onderscheidene Debiteuren aan den Boedel van wyleu den Heer C. L. PARKER, door of van wege de Testamentaire Executrice, Exeuteur en geassumeerde Executoren aan my ondergetoekende ter geregtelyke invordering ter hand zynde gesteld geworden. Zoo geef ik hiervan kennis aan de daarin belanghebbende, strekkende ter gelyker tyd als waarschuwing dat ik stellig gelast ben om aan de zoodanigen welke in gebreke mogten blyven het door hun aan gemelden Boedel verschuldigde binnen acht dagen van beden aftrekken te komen voldoen, dadelyk in regten te betrekken.
M. RICARDO, Procureur.

TE KOOP.

Op Zeelandia 2600 Klinkers.

TE KOOP.

By AUGUST MULLER, Beste Thee.

Lyst der sedert den 14den tot den 21sten dezer aangebragte en onafgehaalde brieven.

- | | |
|-----------------|-----------------------|
| Juana Dykle | M. Osorio |
| F. Obediente | S. Bulte |
| M. J. Christian | J. F. Rodrigues |
| J. Ygnasio | M. Solorsano |
| A. Meggi | M. A. Jesurun |
| E. Delima | A. D. Buche |
| J. Henriquez | S. Margarita Sickvoes |
| M. Pinedo | Margarita Yrigorin |
| P. Serbi | J. Agostini |
| J. Pardo | J. P. Orlas |
| Ester D. Gomez | M. C. Isiera |

Curaçao den 21sten April 1826.
A. HELLMUND,
Belast met de Post directie.

CURACAO.

Vaartuigen in en uitgeklaard sedert onzelaatste

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| 15. bark Maria Manuela, Fernandez, | Coro |
| 17. golet Perseverance, Boom, | dito |
| — Union Filantropica, Ferrer | dito |
| — Theresa, Rekwester, | dito |
| lantje St. Anne, Janes, | Pto. Cabello |
| 18. brik Anna Eliza, Bruncan, | Wellington en |
| | Puerto Cabello |
| 19. golet Cornelia, Möller, | Puerto Cabello |
| 20. — Yram, Capriles, | Maracaybo |
| bark De Hoop, Molina, | Coro |

- | | |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| 16. golet Anita, Hansen, | St. Jans Baai |
| 17. — Favorito, Marconjo, | La Guayra |
| — Rose, Craycroft, | Puerto Cabello |
| — Maria Carolina, Rotjes, | La Guayra |
| 18. bark Maria Manuela, Fernandez, | Coro |
| golet Dos Amigos, Ytorbe, | dito |
| 20. — Aimable Lucia, Diedenhoven, | dito |
| bark Hebe, Amenoco, | St. Thomas |
| golet Twee Vrienden, Weaver, | Aruba |
| schip Douglass, Fowler, | New York |
| golet Union Filantropica, Ferrer, | Coro |

EVANGELISCHE KERK.

Zondag den 16den April, ten 9 ure.
Predikdieost door Ds. G. B. Bosch.

In de kouranten van Bogota loopende tot den 9den Maart ll. welke wy ontvangen hebben, vindt men eene uitgebreide opgave door den Secretaris van den minister der finantien wegens den staat der inkomsten en uitgaven van het vorige jaar; by dezelve te vergelijken blijkt het, dat er eene

jaarlyksche tekortkoming is van \$9,290,994; de secretaris dringt sterk aan op eene nieuwe geldleening, daar het te kort komende te groot is om door nieuwe belastingen als anderzins vergoed te worden. De secretaris beveelt verders aan eene hervorming in de administratie der finantien, en een nauwkeuriger toezigt op de personen die aan het hoofd van dezelve geplaatst zyn. Het gouvernement hetwelke vooruit zag, dat deze opgave een ongunstig denkbeeld in Europa zou verwekken, heeft in de Gazette de Colombia een artikel doen plaatsen, waarin bewezen wordt dat dit deficit veroorzaakt is door den activen staat van oorlog, en dat in dit loopende jaaf de uitgaven veel minder zullen wezen, daar de armee in Peru verminderd is; en overigens dat de geldmiddelen van Peru zelve in beteren staat zyn, en dit land dus zelve hare troepen kan onderhouden.

Uittreksel van eenen brief gedagteekend Maracaybo, den 1sten dezer.

“Generaal Salom, heeft van Callao geschreven, dat het Kasteel van Callao op den 23sten January ll. is overgegaan; en op den zelfden dag heeft men de Peruviaansche vlag op dat fort zien waaijen. Deze tyding is op den 23sten February te Panama ontvangen geworden door den generaal Montillo, die onverwylt twee buitengewone Gazettes met dit berigt aan generaal Urdeneta toegezonden heeft.”

Te Amsterdam en in eenige andere steden van Nederland, waar het put water te siltiger is om tot drank gebruikt te worden, wordt het regenwater dat langs de daken afloopt doorloeden goten of platten naar de regenbakken gevoerd; dit water verbindt zich al tyd min of meer met het lood, en dit lood in water opgelost wordt loodroets genaamd; wan naar dit water als drank gebruik wordt schaaft het altyd aan het menschelyk ligchaam en veroorzaakt eene kolyk die de lood of metaal kolyk genoemd wordt en het getal der personen welke jaarlyks te Amsterdam en andere plaatsen waar het regenwater langs loden platten loopt, en aan de loodkolyk sterven, is vry aanzienlyk.

Om het water te zuiveren van dit loodroets zyn reeds vele pogingen aangewend en pryvragen uitgelooft door geleerde maatschappyyen; men heeft getracht om een vernis uit te vinden waarmede deze loden platten geverfd zynde, het regenwater met het lood niet in aanraking kan komen; anderen hebben eene pomp bedacht door welke het water van alle looddeelen zou kunnen gezuiverd worden; weer anderen hebben getracht om zulks gedaan te krygen door beenzwart in de regenbakken te werpen enz. doch geene dezer middelen heeft volkomen aan dit oogmerk beantwoordt.

Het lezen der verschillende verhandelingen over het loodvergift van het water der regenbakken en het uitlooven van pryvragen, om dit water te zuiveren, geplaatst in de Algemeene Konst en Letterbode, maakt ons opmerkzaam op eene zeer gewigtig voordeel dat wy hier op dit eiland genieten boven zoo vele andere plaatsen. Het regenwater dat in onze regenbakken bewaard wordt is zoo zuiver en gezond dat er niets te wenschen overblyft; het is door geen loodroets of andere nadeelige stoffen verbonden en blyft hoe lang het ook in de regenbakken mogte verblyven derzelve zuiverheid onverminderd behouden.

Het regenwater dat hier langs dakpannen van de daken loopt, wordt door steenen goten naar de regenbakken geleid en is met geene vreemdsoortige deelen besmet. Op de boven winds eilanden waar het regen water langs zijgels afloopt is hetzelfde zoo goed niet, want hetzelfde ontbindt altyd meer of min het hout en hierdoor worden vreemdsoortige deelen in dit water opgelost.

UITTREKSELS VAN ST. THOMAS NIEUWSPAPIEREN.

APRIL 8.

Baltimore, 6den Maart.—Het volgende uittreksel van eenen brief van Vera Cruz geeft eenig berigt van de Colombiaansche vloot, waar van nog niets is gemeld geworden:

“De betaalmester van het fregat Libertad, heeft my berigt, dat hy van een boord Zyner B. M.'s korvet Silla, vernoomen had, dat op het vertrek van hetzelfde van Carthagens, eene expeditie van 12,000 man onder het bevel van ge-

neraal Bermudez, gereed stond om naar het eiland Cuba te vertrekken.”

Dit berigt wordt eenigermate bevestigd door het volgende artikel uit de Norfolk Beacon:

Kapt. Sibly, van de brik William, komende van Falmouth, (Jam.) berigt dat hy op den 13den dezer in de Golf passaat ontmoet heeft met eene Colombiaansche vloot, bestaande in vyf fregatten, twee brikken en drie tenders en dat hy by dezelve drie dagen is gebleven. Zy hielden den steven naar het noorden.

Boston, 18den Maart.

Laatste berigten uit Griekenland.—Wy hebben ontvangen de Oostersche Spectateur tot den 6den January. Het behelst niets van eenig aanebelang. Missolonghi, het beleg waarvan alleenig de Turckisch Egyptische armee zich bezig houdt, is nog niet overgegaan. Ibrahim Pacha heeft zich te Patras op den 14den December ingescheept bestemd naar Missolonghi, met de troepen die hy van Navarino en Modon gevoerd had, om in het beleg te helpen. Hy heeft Jussuf Pacha te Patras achter gelaten; deze stond op zyn vertrek naar zyn gouvernement van Magnesia, waar hy sedert vier jaren geleden benoemd was. Hy is te Patras gebleven om dat zyne tegenwoordigheid aldaer noodzakelyk geoordeeld werd ter verdediging van die plaats.

Vervolgens heeft men berigten van Missolonghi ontvangen, dat Ibrahim Pacha zyne gantsche ruitery en een gedeelte van zyn voetvolk aan land gezet had. De Albanesen waren bestemd om die plaats by land en de Egypteensen ter zee aan te vallen.

De Oostersche Spectateur meldt, dat in een gevecht tussehen de Turckische en Griekische vloeten, in de golf van Lepanto, deze een polacre toebehoorende aan Tombasi verloren had en verpligt was naar Hydra te stevenen. De troepen van Redchid Pacha vóór Missolonghi, behalve die van Ibrahim belooft op 12,000 man; de Grieken die deze plaats verdedigen zyn schaars aan levensmiddelen, en de Spectateur voorspelt in het vertrouwen doen val van deze plaats.

Kolonel Favier was te Athene drnk bezig om de Griekische troepen in geregelde korpsen te vormen en hen naar Europeische wyze te oefenen. Men verhaalt dat de Grieken groote vordering maken in de wapen oefening. Een brief van den 25sten November meldt dat dit korps toen uit 1200 man bestond en dat het getal dergelyks vermeerderd. Een dergelyk korps wordt ook te Napoli di Romania gevormd.

De Turken trokken van Zalona naar Zeitoubi terug, en de plaats was in het bezit van de Grieken.

Parys, Feb. 1.—Uittreksel van eenen brief gedagteekend Madrid, 16den uit.—“De raad van den staat vergadert dagelyks; maar hetgene in het byzonder de gedachten van den raad bezig houdt, is de toestand van het eiland Cuba, hetwelke sedert de overgave van het kasteel van San Juan de Ulloa bloot gesteld is aan de vyandelyke ondernemingen der republieken van Colombia en Mexiko; en om alle gevolgen daarvan voortekomen, schynt het, dat de raad besloten heeft om de noodige offerfien te doen, ter zending naar de Havana van eene expeditie van 10,000 man.”

APRIL 12.

Parys, 1sten Feb.—Uittreksel van eenen brief gedagteekend Madrid, den 26sten uit.—“Het gerucht loopt, dat een nieuw traktaat van bezetting gesloten is tussehen ons hof en dat van de Taillerien; ingevolge waarvan de Fransche troepen drie jaren langer, de plaatsen, waar zy thans zyn, op dezelfde voorwaarden als voorheen zullen blyven bezetten.

De raad van den staat hield gisteren zitting, onder het voorzitterschap van den koning, om de laatste depechen van generaal Vives, kapitein generaal van Havana, en de berigten van de ministers betrekkellyk den inwendigen toestand van die kolonie in overweging te oomen. Wy zyn verzekerd dat het besluit van den raad was, dat al de beschikbare gewapende vaartuigen, onverwylt naar de Havana zullen gezonden worden; dat thans, het vaartuig el Guerrero en vier brikken van Cadix zullen zailen; en dat, om de kommunikatie met het eiland Cuba gemakkellyk te maken, er byzondere pakket baten zullen aangesteld worden, langs de geheele linie van Bordeaux of tot Cadix, ten einde met zoo veel spoed als het mogelyk is van de gelegenheden visa versa te bevoordeelen. Om fondsen te ligten voor de expeditie zal men pogingen doen, om eene geldleening in Holland te erlangen, en om dit te verkrygen, is men van

voornemen, eene gedeeltelyke erkenning aanto bieden van onze oude schuld aan dit land, welke de Cortes geweigerd hadden te erkennen.

In deze zitting van den raad klaagde de bischop van Leon, luid over de geestelyken; hy zeide dat zy het beste gedeelte der rykdommen van de natie bezitten, zonder dat zy het geringste toedrogen om de lasten van het publiek te helpen dragen. Hy beval den raad aan, om de deestelling van een nieuw ontwerp van finantie te bevelen, waarin de geestelyken moeten begrepen worden volgens hun rykdom.

De koning schonk vergiffenis aan een aantal personen, die onder het bestuur van den Heer Zea en dat van den Heer D'Ofalia, gebannen waren. Sommige dezor personen verloren niet alleen hunne bediening, maar leden veel verlies in hunne bezittingen.

En order was afgevaardigd aan de concours van al de steden, waarin schouwspelen gevonden worden, om in alle stukken te suprimeren, alle uitdrukkingen, welke de minste zinspeling mogt hebben, op de gebeurtenissen van 1820.

Handels bezwaren.—Men kan aanmerken als een bewys van de zwarigheden, welke thans in den handel ondervonden worden, dat van de termyn van indigo, op laatstleden Vrydag door het Oost Indische huis verschuldigd, en bedragende omtrent 700 000 ponden sterling, byna 300,000 ponden niet betaald is.

De *London Globe* and *Traveller* van den 27ten January meldt dat zeven handelhuizen op den 26ten in Londen met de betaling opgehouden hebben, en ook een zeer uitgebreid huis in Liverpool. Het zelfde dagblad voegt er by, dat er eene schikking gemaakt is tusschen de bank van Engeland en het gouvernement, waarbij de eerste deszelfs monopolie zal laten varen behalve binnen den omtrek van 60 mylen in Engeland.

Het handelshuis van Findly, Bannatyne, & Co. West Indische kooplieden heeft op den 23sten January met betaling opgehouden. Zy hebben betrekkingen in Liverpool en Glasgow.

Knight & Lacy, boekverkoopers hebben tevens met betaling opgehouden.

De bank van Hadsoll en Sterling heeft weder met de betaling begonnen.

De Constitutioneel merkt aan het volgende: "Een brief van Hamburg aan een handelshuis te Parys meldt dat er expressen op den 16den van St. Petersburg in die stad zyn aangekomen, brengende de tyding dat er verdere moeyelykheden van zeer ernstigen aard in die hoofdstad hebben plaats gehad."

Zy schryven ons van Colmar, op den 21sten January, dat eenige handelhuizen van Bazal, op den vorigen dag brieven van Warschau ontvingen hebben, geschreven door geloofwaardige personen, meldende dat de Poolse troepen (of Russische troepen gestationeerd in Polen) geweigerd hebben, om den eed van getrouwheid aan den keizer Nicholas af te leggen; en dat er te Warschau eene zamezwering is uitgebroken, welke niet is gestild op den dag van het vertrek des kouriers, welke de brenger is van die brieven.

Een brief van Batavia behelst vele belangrijke aangelegenheden wegens den staat der zaken te Java. De laatste dagteekening is van den 24sten Oct. Na de neerlaag van de Nederlandische troepen en vrywilligers by Samarang, hebben de inboorlingen die plaats in menigte genaderd. Vervolgens is er een nieuw korps uitgestokken, om de inboorlingen aantevalen, maar dezelve zyn terug getrokken zonder aan de Hollandsche troepen de kans te laten, om hunne sterkte te onderzoeken.

Het volgende is een uittreksel van eenen brief van kapt. Nicholson, van het schip *Oatario*, aan een' heer in die stad, gedagteekend 1sten Jan.—"De toestand der Grieken is zoo hegeheelyk sedert de proclamatie van Engeland, dat ik nauwelyks weet, wat ik er van zal zeggen. Op den 7den Dec. ben ik te Hydra geweest en op den 12den vóór Navarino. Ik heb twee Grieksche kruizers komende van Missolonghi op den 7den gesproken, welke plaats nog in hun bezit was. Dezelve is zoo wel te land als ter zee ingesloten. De kapitein Pacha met 115 zellen van verschillende grootte, van 15 fregatten af tot eene stoomboot toe, aan de zee zyde en Ibrahim Pacha met 15,000 man troepen aan de land zyde. De Grieken hebben een onvoordeeligen aanval gedaan met hunne brandschepen, en zyn verpligt geweest af te houden met het verlies van een derzelve. De ongeroefde Grieksche troepen hebben tevens een aanval gedaan op Ibrahim Pacha, welke van geen gevolg is geweest. De Grieken erkennen hun verlies van 70 dooden; en men zegt dat de Turken 150 men verloren hebben. Aan beide kanten worden geene kwartieren verleend. Het Grieksche eskader is naar Hydra vertrokken, om versterkingen in te nemen, daar onderzocht geene ondernemingen mogelijk zyn. Ik vrees waarlyk dat zonder een byzonder goed geluk, zy vernield zullen worden of uit hun land moeten vlugten, want de Turken willen van geene schikkingen hoegenaamd hooren. Vernieling is alles waar zy naar luisteren; want om hunne wapens neer te leggen en zich onvoorwaardelyk overgeven, zal het verlies van hunne hoofden moeten gelden, wyl geen enkele gespaard zal worden door hunne verbitterde meesters."

Gy kunt U geen denkbeeld vormen van den ellendigen toestand van dat volk; nogthans zyn zy zoo dwaas dat hunne gevaarvolle toestand niet strekken kan, om hen te vereenigen.— Tweedragt heeft nog de hooger hand. Geld al leen is de Talisman om hen te regeren, en achynt de God van hun bygelooft te zyn. Zy wenschen allen die magneet te bezitten; en het achynt dat deze zegt in hunnen aard is zoo dat ik vrees dat dezelve niet te verhelpen is."

Extract of a letter dated Maracaybo, the 1st instant.

"General Salom wrote from Callao that the Castle of Callao surrendered on the 23d of January last, and on the same day the standard of Peru was seen flying on that fort. This news was received at Parana by general Montillo, who immediately sent two Gazettes Extraordinary, mentioning the fact, to general Urdaneta."

FURTHER EXTRACTS FROM ST. THOMAS PAPERS.

APRIL 8.

LONDON, Feb 2.

His Majesty having signified his pleasure, that the Session of Parliament should be opened by Royal Commissioners, and the Lord Chancellor being prevented by indisposition from taking his seat upon the Woolstack, and reading, as usual, the Royal Speech, it was read by Lord Gifford who, in 1814, had been appointed to act as Deputy Speaker in such a contingency as has now occurred, of Parliament being opened without the presence of either the Sovereign or the Lord Chancellor.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

"We are commanded by his Majesty to inform you, that his Majesty has seen, with regret, the embarrassment which has occurred in the pecuniary transactions of the country, since the close of the last Session of Parliament.

"This embarrassment did not arise from any political events, either at here or abroad. It was not produced by any unexpected demand upon the Public Resources; nor by the general tranquillity.

"Some of the causes to which this evil must be attributed, lie without the reach of direct Parliamentary interposition; nor can security against the recurrence of them be found, unless in the experience of the sufferings which they have occasioned.

"But to a certain portion of this evil, correctives at least, if not effectual remedies, may be applied; and his Majesty relies upon your wisdom to devise such measures as may tend to protect both private and public interests against the like sudden and violent fluctuations, by placing on a more firm foundation the currency and circulating credit of the country.

"His Majesty continues to receive from his allies, and generally, from all foreign princes and states, the strongest assurances of their friendly disposition towards his Majesty, on his part, is constant and unwearied in his endeavours to reconcile conflicting interests, and to recommend and cultivate peace both in the Old World and in the New.

"His Majesty commands us to inform you, that, in pursuance of this policy, his Majesty's mediation has been successfully employed in the conclusion of a Treaty between the Crowns of Portugal and Brazil, by which the relations of friendly intercourse, long interrupted between two kindred nations, have been restored, and the independence of the Brazilian Empire has been formally acknowledged.

"His Majesty loses no opportunity of giving effect to the principles of Trade and Navigation, which have received the sanction of Parliament, and of establishing them, as far as possible, by engagements with Foreign Powers.

"His Majesty has directed to be laid before you a copy of a convention, formed on these principles, which has recently been concluded between his Majesty and the king of France; and of a similar convention with the free Hanseatic cities of Lubeck, Bremen and Hamburg.

"His Majesty has likewise directed to be laid before you a Copy of a Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, concluded between his Majesty and the Republic of Colombia, the ratifications of which have been exchanged since the close of last Session. For the carrying into effect of some of the stipulations of this Treaty, his Majesty will have need of your assistance.

"His Majesty regrets, that he has not to announce to you the termination of hostilities in India; but the operations of the last campaign, through the bravery of the Forces of his Majesty and of the East India Company, and the skill and perseverance of their Commanders, have been attended with uniform success, and his Majesty trusts, that a continuance of the same exertions may lead, at no distant period, to an honourable and satisfactory pacification.

"His Majesty's attention has been directed to the consideration of several measures, recommended in the last Session of Parliament, for improving the condition of Ireland.

"The industry of that part of the United Kingdom, his Majesty has the satisfaction of acquainting you, is in course of gradual and general advancement—an advancement mainly to be attributed to that state of tranquillity which now happily prevails throughout all the provinces of Ireland.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons.

"His Majesty has directed the estimates for the Year to be prepared and laid before you.

"They have been framed with an anxious desire to avoid, every expenditure beyond what the necessary demands of the public service may require.

"His Majesty has the satisfaction to inform you, that the produce of the Revenue, in the last year, has fully justified the expectations entertained, at the commencement of it.

My Lords and Gentlemen.

"His Majesty deeply laments the injurious effects which the late pecuniary crisis must have entailed upon many branches of the Com-

merce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom.

"But his Majesty confidently believes, that the temporary check, which Commerce and Manufactures may at this moment experience, will, under the blessing of Divine Providence, neither impair the great sources of our wealth, nor impede the growth of national prosperity."

APRIL 12.

Paris, Feb. 1.—Yesterday the King opened the Legislative Session of 1826, with the following Speech:—

Gentlemen.

"It is with real satisfaction that I again find myself in the midst of you. Attentive to the state of the public mind and the march of affairs, I concluded, that no serious motive required, that the period, which I had proposed for calling you together, should be anticipated. My foresight has been justified, and I congratulate myself upon not having abridged the repose upon which you were allowed to reckon.

"Death has just smitten, in the midst of the career, one of my magnanimous allies. This has deeply afflicted my heart. I receive from his successor, as well as from the other powers, the most positive assurances of the continuance of their friendly dispositions; and I feel confident that nothing will disturb the good harmony established between my allies and myself for the repose of the nations.

"I have concluded with his Britannic Majesty, a Convention which will render more uniform, and less burthensome, the conditions to which the reciprocal navigation of the two kingdoms and their colonies is subjected. From this arrangement I look for results advantageous to our maritime commerce.

"I came to a determination at length to fix the fate of St. Domingo. The time had arrived to close so painful a wound, and to put an end to a state of things which compromised so many interests. The definitive separation of this colony, which had been lost to us for upwards of 30 years, will not disturb the security of those that we still retain.

"A law becomes necessary for the distribution of the indemnity which I have received for the ancient Colonists; it will be proposed to you.

"I will cause to be immediately laid before you the public accounts for 1824, a sketch of the receipts and expenditure for 1825, and the budget of 1827. The development of our commerce and manufactures, augmenting from day to day the product of the taxes upon articles of consumption and transactions, will allow an amelioration of the condition of the Ministers of our Holy Religion, an augmentation of the endowment of several other branches of the public service, and, in addition, to the reduction which the direct taxes underwent this year, an additional reduction of nineteen millions of francs.

"You will congratulate yourself with me, Gentlemen, upon this finding, in the progress of our internal prosperity, the means of reducing the charges most burthensome to those subject to taxation.

"Legislation should provide, by successive ameliorations, for all the wants of society. The progressive parceling out of landed property, which is essentially opposed to the principle of the Monarchical Government, would weaken the guarantees given by the Charter to my throne and my subjects.

"Means will be proposed to you, Gentlemen, for the reestablishment of the accord which should exist between the political law and the civil law, and for the preservation of the patrimony of families, without, however, restraining the liberty of disposing of their estates.

"The preservation of families leads to, and secures, the political stability which is the first want of States, and which is especially that of France, after so many vicissitudes.

"You will second me, Gentlemen, in accomplishing the designs which I have meditated, and securing more and more the welfare of the people whom Divine Providence has confided to my care. You will be as little moved as myself by that inquietude, springing from want of reflection, which still agitates some minds, notwithstanding the security which we enjoy.

"This security will not be compromised, Gentlemen. Assure yourselves, that I shall watch with equal solicitude, over all the interests of the State; and that I shall know how to reconcile what is required by the exercise of legal liberties, the maintenance of order, and the repression of licentiousness."

A private letter from Murcia, dated the 2d of December, gives the following account of the Colombian corsairs: "From the Straits of Gibraltar to the waters of Carthage, the number of Colombian corsairs, large and small, is very considerable. All our ships, whose cargoes are valuable, become their prey, and, to complete our misfortune, those which are not laden they sink or burn. We see landed on our coasts, every day, the unfortunate crews of ships taken, sunk, or burnt. On the third inst. the commissary of Marine of Almeida received advices from different maritime points on the coast of the kingdom of Grenada, in which it was announced, that on the 2d, and on the morning of the 3d, fifteen vessels had been captured. These corsairs, having resolved to annihilate our mercantile navy, have taken their measures so well, that no ship can escape them. They have armed small boats, which pass along the coast touching the land, enter our ports and carry off ships. This has just happened at *las Roquetas* close to Almeida, where they have seized in the port a large three masted vessel, which had taken refuge there."—*Amer. paper.*

FROM ST. THOMAS PAPERS.

MAART 22.

MEXICO.

Proclamation of the President of the United Mexican States to his fellow citizens.

Fellow citizens: The standard of the Republic waves on the castle of Ulloa. I announce to you, with indescribable pleasure, that now, after the elapse of three hundred and four years, the flag of Castile has disappeared from our coast.

It was my first care on ascending to the seat of power at your will, to attempt, with confidence in your assistance, to reduce the dominion of the obstinate Spaniard to its ancient limits. A day of so much happiness and glory to the country has arrived.

Mexicans! By a path of blood, drawn from the town of Dolores, you have marched with resolution to obtain the decisive triumph. It has cost you the life of your heroes, the sacrifice of innumerable victims, the ruin and the desolation of your fire sides. Despotism has been drowned in the sea of blood and tears.

Vera Cruz, the illustrious Vera Cruz, invoking the national cause, has carried this mighty work to its final accomplishment. There a handful of brave men, facing the dangers of the climate, and death in all its shapes, have triumphed among the ruins of the heroic city. A page of mourning and horror will forever preserve the memory of the invincible people, who alone, and deprived of the resources of war, opposed to the last, every attempt to encourage the hopes of tyranny. Vera Cruz has acquired immortal fame, which shall carry her name to the extremities of the earth. She merits the national gratitude. I was a witness of her unlimited exertions. The authorities of the nation are apprised of them. Vera Cruz has every thing to hope from their being fully appreciated.

Fellow citizens, Providence has brought about a state of things entirely new. Every wound is to be closed; doubt and suspicion are gone. All opinion, and all parties now assemble under the national banner. Causeless fears and hopeless seditions, will return no more to disturb the peace of your great family. Passion is dead; and union is secure in the common interest, good intelligence, generous principles, and the nobleness of your breasts. Woe to him who shall disseminate discord, or break your fraternal bonds. The country shall be revenged on him.

My friends! The past belongs to history: to secure a happy future belongs to you. Time is short, and Mexico will proceed under your direction, to the height of her glory. Who does not see beginnings of your power and credit which shall increase without aid? Mexico, presenting one coast to Europe, and the other to Asia, opens her mines to facilitate commercial and political operations. Mexico, shaking off the chains of slavery, with the majesty of the ancient and modern free states, exhibits a sublime and august character, which policy had humbled to their service. The colossus of Spain has fallen and been trampled under her feet. Great nations have been born among its ruins. Mexico raises her head. The perception of her dignity fills the universe. This, fellow citizens, is the work of your hands.

My friends, in communicating to you this inestimable news, I make known to the public my feelings and my exertions. Now that the conclusion corresponds with my wishes, I rejoice, and my happiness is not without cause, since the year 1825 approaches a termination no less prosperous than its beginning was propitious. The nation may yet reap laurels in a spacious field. If the cabinets of Europe reconcile themselves with the favorite lights of the age, and accommodate their policy to the plain and solemn interest of their continent, we shall cultivate free relations of peace and friendship with the whole world. The great republic will be no less esteemed and applauded for the riches of its soil, than for the equity and benevolence of her citizens. Mexicans! An epoch approaches of immeasurable promise.

Glory, my countrymen, to the gallant general who has completed the labors of four years by the reduction of the enemy's fortress! Glory and honor to the brave men who have made this day a jubilee, at the expense of their fatigues, blood and sufferings. The country, grateful for such distinguished services, will know how to recompense them.

Fellow citizens, long live the Mexican republic.

GUADALUPE VICTORIA.

Mexico, Nov. 23, 1825.

MARCH 25

THE GREEKS,

SINCE THEIR CONQUEST BY THE MUS
SULMENS.

(Translated from the Paris Etoile)

One of the most surprising phenomena of modern or ancient history, is the preservation of the Greeks, in the midst of their conquerors. Although civilly destroyed, they have not ceased to constitute a people. Religion has served them for king, laws and country; and whilst Gaul has disappeared, and been succeeded by France, and conquerors have every where imposed their name on the conquered, Greece is

Greece still, and the Greeks and Turks are, at this day, different people in the same territory. The Greeks, since their conquest, have resembled the Israelites among the Egyptians, who ate bitter herbs, and even carried the journeying staff in their hands, ready, at any moment, to leave the land of bondage, to recover their liberty. The Turks have, in vain, given names to Roumelia, Epiros, Arcanania, Attica, the Peloponnesos, Thessaly, Etoles, Macedonia, Thrace, and to the Ionian and Aegean seas. These countries are now Greece; and, what is remarkable, they have recovered by slavery, what their Emperors had suffered to be lost of their ancient sovereignty.

That the Christian religion has produced this phenomenon, we need no other proof than the essay of M. Villemain on the Greeks, which is shortly to appear. We will relate the facts which he has adduced:

"The Greek church recognised four patriarchates: Jerusalem, Alexandria, Antioch and Constantinople. The series of mournful changes in this lost dignity, constitute the annals of the Greek people."

"The Greek nation, spread over so many places, and every where mingled with its conquerors, was influenced by an invisible power, which extended from Asia Minor to the Ionian Islands in the vicinity of Venice. This was a kind of civil and religious police, exercised by the Bishops under authority of the patriarch of Constantinople. The condition of Greece in the eighth century, when the State was governed entirely by the church, and when no history existed but that of the clergy, was similar to that of the Greeks at the same period. This state of things, oppressive to the masters of a soil and of themselves, became a protection to Greece in her subjection, and preserved a people whom every thing threatened to destroy."

"There was scarcely one family on the continent that had not a son devoted to the church. The clergy resided among the people, and inspired them with their zeal. Nothing operated more against the conquest, or tended so successfully to preserve the nation in the midst of conquerors."

"The monasteries established in every part of Greece, had no less salutary influence. There were to be found in every islet that was cultivated. The religions preserved the manuscripts of the fathers of the primitive church, and thus perpetuated the Greek language."

Who can any longer doubt, that without the Christian religion, Greece would at this day have been merged in a European Turkey? It is alike easy to prove, that religion now supplies to the Greeks the spirit of resistance against the Turks.

There is another historic fact, as striking as the preceding, that schism alone precipitated the Greeks into bondage.—The crusades would have succeeded had there been no schism, and Constantinople never would have been taken by Turks, had it not existed.—When the Greeks had fatigued the patience of the Latins by their want of faith, their empire fell in ruins.—The isles of the Archipelago, Attica and the Morea, separated; and the Greek provinces of Asia Minor were taken by the Turks.

The crescent adopted by the Turks as their emblem, if not of fanaticism, was at least the result of foresight; for the Greek empire was evidently destroyed. The Turks, after the conquest of Epiros and Macedonia, menaced Byzantium from Adrianople, the last seat of their empire.

The Latins, perceiving the inability of the Greeks to defend themselves, seized upon a part of their territory, which they considered as the prey of the Turks. The occupation of Constantinople by the French, gave the last stroke to the Empire. The Venetians had taken Candia, Corfu, Argos, Napoli de Romagna, Moron and Coron; the Genoese had captured Mitylene, and the very faubourgs of Constantinople. The Greek Princes being separated from the Empire, governed the Morea, Cyprus and Trebizond.

The Greek empire existed but in name, and was limited to Constantine Porphyrogenitus, and walls of Constantinople, when Mahomet floated his vessels under the walls of Byzantium. Constantine expired. St. Sophia was transformed into a mosque, and the empire fell. Mahomet was victorious, but he could not conquer the creed of the Greeks: he therefore suffered them to choose a patriarch, whom he himself installed.

Since that period, the Latins have been more solicitous of opposing the advance of the Turks into Europe, than of aiding the Greeks. The difference that had been caused among Christians by schism, may be perceived: the Turks were every where opposed, and their war with the Venetians retarded the conquest of Greece. A small band of Catholics immortalized themselves at Rhodes, by repulsing 300 000 Mussulmeos.

"But, if the disunion of the Greeks, from schism, occasioned the loss of their territory, the Christian principle which they preserved, sustained their existence, notwithstanding the barbarism of their conquerors."

When Charles VIII. of France, marched upon Constantinople, with the design of delivering the East, he entered Naples with the Eastern Emperor's diadem, because he had purchased of one Paleologus, his claim to the Greek Empire. The Christian Princes did not abandon all designs upon this country, until the sixteenth century, when the Venetians retired from the Morea.

In 1686, Morosini, a Venetian General, captured all the Morea, excepting Malandina and Athens. The Venetians did not lose Candia till the end of the seventeenth century. The war lasted thirty years. Candia became a chivare que rendezvous. Cardinal Mazarin sent thither nine vessels. But it was in vain that a point of Christian honor attached to that island the most brilliant of the French nobility the chivalrous Duke de la Fenillade, the young Count of Saint Poldes Beauvean, des Crengt, des Tavanues, the Marquis de Fenelon, and his son; it was to no purpose that Louis XIV. sent an army of 6,000 men to Candia, commanded by the Duke de Beaufort. He was killed in a sortie, and the French returned shortly afterwards.

It is remarkable that the independence of the Greeks was never opposed till the Reformation, when Luther defended the legitimacy of the Turks, and their rights over conquered nations. The wars, agitated by the Reformation, drew off attention from distant expeditions, and was made a subject of complaint by a learned Greek of Corfu, in a letter to Melancthon.

At the end of the seventeenth century, the Morea was taken by the Czar Peter; and enjoyed a repose of fifteen years.—The deeds performed about the beginning of the eighteenth century, by the armed bands of Epiros and Thessaly, of the Charitos Milions and the Boncrotes, who are the most ancient Klephes, are recollected. The Armoioles and Klephes preserved the warlike spirit of the nation, and the religion and language of the Greeks being preserved, their national existence had been perpetuated.

A connexion between the Greeks and the Latins has been re established since the sixteenth century by means of missions. The Greeks of Faour, so called from being employed by visiers, have become princes of Moldavia and Wallachia. They have also been employed as the sailors and merchants of the Turks.

About the middle of the eighteenth century, a poor religious founded the town of Cydonia, which was inhabited by Greeks alone, and became a flourishing place.

Under the Empress Anne, Marshall Menick distributed proclamations and gold in Epiros and the mountains of Thessaly. The Greeks were received into the Russian armies, and the Muscovite clergy maintained a close communication with the churches of Greece.

The enterprises of Catharine and of Orloff are well known. Defeats on the continent and a naval victory signalized the first campaign of the Russians; and Ali Pacha appeared at a period when the departure of the Russians filled the Morea with disasters. The treaty of commerce of 1779, between Catharine and the Porte, secured the right of the inhabitants of the Archbishopric to display the Russian flag, and this treaty gave great impetus to the Greek navy. When the Russians abandoned the Morea a large number of Greeks retired to Europe. Souli, by his sublime devotion, prevented the decline of heroism in Greece; and the revolt of Ali Pacha in Epiros, and the presence of Ypsilanti in Moldavia, only discovered the general agitation. The arch bishop Germano excited the whole Morea. The Bey of the Maniots, Manro Mikali, descended into the plain. The aged Colocotroni, chief of the Klephes, after having a long time been in refuge at Zante, reappeared with his mountaineers, and the execution of the patriarch Gregory, and the extermination of the people of Seio, determined the Greeks to recover their independence, or perish in the attempt. It is now established, that the Greeks may be massacred, but cannot be subjected to the Turks.

APRIL I

Prophecies for 1826.—In the course of this year a number of ladies will catch cold for want of clothing; while other will carry their whole wardrobe on their back, and yet be starved to death.

Several young ladies, of good property, will fall violently in love with young men of no property, or expectations; dreadful disappointments will consequently ensue on both sides.

A great many lectures and sermons will be preached and unattended to.

Novel reading will be the rage, and young misses will rise early and go to bed late, to read love tales.

It will be the fashion for ladies to wear no pockets, and from circumstances, some gentlemen may not require any.

Several duels will occur, when the parties will miss fire, it being their original intention not to hurt each other.

Den 4ten April 1826.

TE koop op zeer voordeelige voorwaarden, en intusschen te huur.

Een Huis en Erve No. 102 staande en gelegen in de Willemstad, Wyk No. 2.

Eene Buitenplaats No. 184, genaamd de Goeda Hoop, gelegen op Pietermaai in de Wyk No. 3.

Een Huis No. 225, aan de Overzijde der Haven in de Wyk No. 4.

Alle behoevende tot den Boedel van wijle Vrouwe GEERTRUIDA BERCH, gesepareerde Echgenoot van den Weled. Heer ALEX. ANDER EVERTSZ.

De genen die daarin gading hebben, gelieven zich by de ondergeteekeerde Executeuren in des voormelden Boedel te verzoeken.

C L VAN UYTRECHT,
W. PRINCE,